REMARKS

Claims 15 and 54-56 are in the application. Solely to advance prosecution, and without prejudice or disclaimer, Applicants amend Claim 15. Support for the Amendment is found, *inter alia*, at paragraphs 174 and 242 of Applicants' specification. Applicants add claims 54-56. Support for claim 54 is found, *inter alia*, in Examples 1-4. Support for claim 55 is found, *inter alia*, in paragraph 183 of Applicants' specification. Support for claim 56 is found, *inter alia*, in paragraphs 182 and 183 of Applicants' specification. No new matter is added. Entry and consideration of the Amendment is respectfully requested.

I. Claim 15 is Enabled Under 35 U.S.C. § 112

At page 2 of the Office Action, the Office rejects claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as allegedly lacking enablement.

Solely to expedite prosecution, and without prejudice or disclaimer, Applicants herewith amend claim 15. Applicants' Amendment overcomes the rejection.

Withdrawal of the lack of enablement rejection is respectfully requested.

II. Claim 15 is Patentable Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

At page 5 of the Office Action, the Office rejects claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Meyers et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0034780), in view of Holocomb et al. (*Dev. Biol.*, 172:307-323 (1995).

Solely to expedite prosecution, and without prejudice or disclaimer, Applicants herewith amend claim 15. Applicants' Amendment overcomes the rejection. Amended claim 15 recites a neural cell death induced by endoplasmic reticulum stress caused by a cell death inducer, which

results in promoting neurofibrillary degeneration. Meyers et al. fails to describe Applicants' invention. Meyers et al. contains information relating to various kinases, including human NIPK (e.g., referred to as 13302, *See* SEQ ID NO:9). Meyers et al. indicates that the kinases can possibly (1) modulate cellular proliferation, growth and/or metabolism, (2) regulate transmission of signals from cellular receptors, (3) modulate the entry of cells into mitosis, (4) modulate cellular differentiation, (5) modulate cell death, and/or (6) regulate cytoskeleton function. *See* paragraph 152. Holcomp et al. contains information relating to assay methods of neuronal cell apoptosis. However, the references, alone or in combination, fail to disclose NIPK and apoptosis vis-à-vis endoplasmic reticulum stress. The Office is respectfully reminded that in order to maintain a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103, the cited references must teach or suggest each and every element of the claim and identify a reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the relevant field to combine the elements in the way the claimed new invention does. *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398 (2007). Meyers et al. and Holocomb et al. cannot possibly render obvious Applicants' invention because the reference fail to disclose recited material features and therefore, it is impossible for a person of ordinary skill to combine the elements in the way the claimed new invention does.

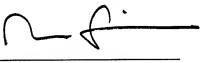
Withdrawal of the obviousness rejection is therefore respectfully requested.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the

Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is hereby directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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